

Beirut shelling unabated

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Rival gunners traded tank and artillery fire in Beirut and its surroundings Monday, killing one person and wounding 15, police said. Artillery explosions jolted both sides of the divided capital at dawn as the confrontation between Syrian-backed Lebanese militiamen and army commander Michel Aoun's 20,000 troops dragged on with no solution in sight. Monday's exchanges raised the overall toll to 419 killed and 1,688 wounded since the current cycle in the 14-year-old civil war erupted March 8. Civilians huddled in basements and underground shelters as gunners showered the city and nearby hills with howitzers, mortars and tank fire. The exchanges started when batteries deployed in west Beirut's seaside "Ain Mreishei Boulevard fired on the coast of north of Beirut, maintaining a sea blockade to prevent arms supplies from reaching the beleaguered enclave by sea. Spokesmen for Aoun's command said Syrian gunboats that had been patrolling the 45-kilometre coastline have withdrawn to a point 15-kilometre beyond territorial waters.

Jordan Times

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Army destroys Gaza homes

CUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers today blew up the homes of Palestinians as the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip served a general strike called underground uprising leaders protest harsh conditions in their prisons.

Homes and businesses were destroyed throughout the occupied territories, and public transport halted. More than 6,000 Palestinians currently are in detention.

Three Palestinians were shot wounded in clashes with Israeli soldiers in the occupied territories Monday, reports said.

Also Monday, the Palestinian Popular Army distributed a leaflet accusing Palestinian university professor Sari Nusseibeh of misappropriating funds meant for the uprising.

The popular army, which has bases in a number of towns and villages, stages marches and uses strike calls and other unised activity.

The "warlord" Sari Nusseibeh secretly left the country with help of the Zionist Shin Bet but it was discovered large sums of money given to him to be tributed to the popular armies' strike forces were "lost" on the way, the leaflet said.

In the leaflet accused Nusseibeh, failing to take part in such activities as strike, throwing and suggested he was collaborating with Israel.

Nusseibeh was named in recent Israeli court documents as a master of the uprising, responsible for distributing funds for the uprising, publishing some of the uprising literature. He has never been tried.

Friends said Nusseibeh was entirely abroad on vacation and did not reach for comment.

He homes were destroyed in a city's Shabaya quarter after the two youths were arrested allegedly killing an Israeli contractor in the southern Israeli town of Gan Yavne.

The two confessed to planning and carrying out the murder in a nationalist motive," they said in a statement.

Two 16-year-old youths, led Yusuf Radwan Gundiash and Mohammad Mahmud Ayed Nadiya, also allegedly confessed to belonging to groups associated with Fatah, the army said.

At least 20 people were said to live in each house, and the site of the explosions could be traced across Gaza City, reporters said.

Today's incident raised anti-Semitic emotions in the town, and Jewish residents gathered in the streets over the weekend chant "Death to the Arabs" and demanding that Arab workers be denied from entering the community.

An abandoned house where Arab workers often spent the night in Gan Yavne was set on fire overnight. No injuries were reported, and police said it was arson, Israeli radio reported.

Also Monday, Raeda Issa, 15, from the Arab village of Ezaria, was reported in poor condition with a head injury she suffered when the car in which she was riding was hit by a head-on collision.

In a speech to the Soviet parlia-



The leaders of the seven main Western industrial nations, with EEC President Jacques Delors, left, in Paris at the weekend. The others, left to right, are: Italian Premier Ciriaco De Mita, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, U.S. President George Bush, French

President Francois Mitterrand, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, Canadian Premier Brian Mulroney and Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno.

Arab League welcomes G-7 support

TUNIS (R) — The Arab League welcomed Monday the qualified support given by the world's leading industrialised countries — the Group of Seven (G-7) for convening an international Middle East peace conference.

A league statement said: "It is a positive step that the seven leaders favoured holding the international conference, even if their position was framed in terms which clearly show that some parties have their own concepts about the conference."

"We hope it indicates the start of an evolution in the U.S. stand and it no doubt contains a warning to Israel," it added.

In talks during the economic summit in Paris last week, the foreign ministers of Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United States and West Germany said they would support a conference at the right time and if it was properly structured.

Washington has not been enthusiastic about the conference

idea and has repeatedly added the "properly structured" proviso.

A senior U.S. official said last week that Washington might take a closer look at the conference proposal if it proved impossible to move towards a Middle East settlement on the basis of Israel's proposal for elections in the occupied territories.

"But if we find that the American and Soviet policies agreed to adopt the Israeli stand, making our policy and expression of nothing, of course we would reconsider our policy," he told the daily.

Hassan said the current PLO stand was "based on strategy and not a tactic."

The PLO peace initiative was launched last November.

Israeli message

Israeli Interior Minister Arye Dery was expected to be received by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak during a visit to Cairo beginning Monday, Israel radio said.

Dery, of the religious Shas party,

pendent state and the right to self-determination, we shall propose," said Khaled Al Hassan, a member of the central committee of Fatah, the PLO's mainstream faction.

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cian and Soviet policies agreed to

adopt the Israeli stand, making our policy and expression of nothing, of course we would reconsider our policy," he told the daily.

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Fresh blast in Mecca; no damage

Riyadh (Agencies) — A bomb exploded in Mecca Monday, and sources said the blast, the third in Islam's holiest city in one week, caused no casualties or damage.

An official security source, in a statement carried by Riyadh Radio, said a blast occurred after 1 a.m. (2200 GMT Sunday) in an uninhabited area on Mount Quba, near the Grand Mosque.

He described the explosion as "small," and said that security authorities have launched an investigation into the inci-

dent.

The report did not say what caused the blast, but other sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said it was a bomb.

They said it was crude device, similar to the two that exploded last Monday, one on a road leading to the Grand Mosque and another on an overpass. Such bombs, they added, are designed to cause loud bangs but little damage.

The two explosions last week killed a Pakistani pilgrim and wounded 16 other wor-

shippers at the height of the pilgrimage season. They went off early in the night, while pilgrims still were awake, offering prayers or visiting the Kaaba, the holy shrine within the Grand Mosque.

Some two million Muslims gathered in Mecca, birthplace of the Prophet Mohammad, for this year's pilgrimage, which culminated Thursday with 'Eid Al Adha.

On Monday, hundreds of thousands of pilgrims still were in the Holy City awaiting return flights home.

Moscow seeks to defuse mine strike

MOSCOW (Agencies) — A member of the ruling politburo met striking miners in the Siberian city of Prokopyevsk Monday to try to end a dispute which has paralysed the Soviet Union's second-largest coalfield, a local official said.

Nikolai Slyunyuk, who heads a commission on social and economic affairs, addressed crowds in the central square in Kemerovo before heading for Prokopyevsk, the centre of the week-old dispute in the Kuznetsky Basin (Kuzbass) region, the official said.

Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov said he and President Mikhail Gorbachev had sent a personal appeal Sunday to strikers about what has become the worst labour dispute to face the Soviet leader since he came to power in 1985.

In a speech to the Soviet parlia-

ment in Moscow, Viktor Mednikov, a deputy from the region, described the situation as "extremely serious" and urged the 110,000 miners on strike to return to work.

Slyunyuk is currently talking with members of the strike committee and local authorities," the local communist party official told Reuters from Prokopyevsk.

"Practically all the mining towns in Kuzbass are all on strike today."

In Mezdarensk, where a partial return to work was reported Friday, only a few mines were working Monday.

As many as 100,000 miners in Kuzbass gathered Sunday and formed a regional strike committee to press for greater economic autonomy from Moscow, said spokesman Valery Serditshev.

The first miners struck last

Tuesday.

The miners from Prokopyevsk joined with those from eight other towns in Kuzbass to form the strike committee. The chairman of the committee was Yuri Rudolf, a striker from the Kalinin mine, said Serditshev.

The strike committee did not include representatives from municipal party and government bodies, but local authorities support the job action, according to Serditshev and published reports.

The miners were divided over whether to extend the strike to other enterprises in the region and whether to stop delivery of mined coal to factories outside the region, according to Serditshev and Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper.

"The strike committee in Prokopyevsk decided to stop the shipment of fuel to users, which will in turn affect the country's

steel workers," Pravda said in a dispatch from the region.

However, strikers from Kemerovo, the regional administrative centre, wanted to continue to ship coal that had already been mined.

The strike has taken its toll on the region's economy.

Striking miners have urged other workers in the area to join the stoppage, with some apparently heeding the call.

The government newspaper Izvestia said the effects of the stoppage were already being felt in industrial regions elsewhere.

"Alarming telegrams are coming in from the Urals and the south of the Ukraine," Izvestia said.

The strike began over had supplies of food and consumer goods and poor provision of social facilities, but the strikers' demands have since broadened.

is, had gone to Ochamchire to try to calm down the latest trouble.

Earlier Monday, a Communist Party official in Sukhumi said the situation in the region was deteriorating, with troops and police unable to restore order.

"People are arming themselves. There are not enough troops, — and that is not just in Sukhumi but all over the territory," the official, clearly agitated, told Reuters.

The same official later said the situation appeared to have improved. Crowds had agreed to meet officials and had begun to drift away from Sukhumi's main square, he said.

The violence follows long-standing tensions between the

two communities, with minority Abkhazians resisting what they see as linguistic and cultural domination by the Georgian majority.

Abkhazian demands for secession from Georgia were a major factor behind Georgian nationalistic demonstrations in Tbilisi in April.

That incident diverted attention from the Abkhaz issue until last week, when Georgians announced plans to open a branch of Tbilisi university in Sukhumi, despite fierce objections from the Abkhazians.

Pilia said Georgian Communist Party chief Givi Gumaridze, who arrived in Sukhumi Sunday from the Georgian capital, Tbilisi,

Kiev, had gone to Ochamchire to try to calm down the latest trouble.

"He spoke on television last night and promised to take every measure to normalise the situation. But I think matters got worse with his arrival," he said.

The unrest is the latest in a spate of ethnic violence that has swept across the Soviet Union's southern republics in the past few months, from Transcaucasia to the Caspian Sea to Central Asia, leaving more than 200 people dead.

Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev made a television appeal earlier this month for an end to the violence, which he said threatened to destroy the unity of the country.

\$80m IMF loan for Jordan

AMMAN (I.T.) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has decided to grant Jordan a loan of nearly \$80 million to help the Kingdom go ahead with its economic reform programme which was worked out jointly by the Jordanian government and the IMF board, according to an announcement here Monday.

The announcement said that the IMF board made the decision during a session held July 14.

It said the economic reform programme aims to create a suitable climate for the continuation of the economic process and economic growth and to help Jordan attain monetary stability and improve its balance of payments.

The statement said the IMF decision was as a major step towards helping Jordan normalize its dealings with its foreign creditors, including governments.

The IMF decision, the statement added, is a good indicator

that the Jordanian economic reform programme is viable and its application will help the country save sufficient amounts of foreign exchange between 1989 and 1993 to pay for its imports and services. The new loan will help the government bolster its fiscal budget and reduce the deficit in a gradual manner, the statement added.

Before going to Paris, Jardeane and his team met in London with representatives of commercial banks which had granted Jordan various loans.

These banks have set up a negotiating team to discuss the issue with the Jordanian government. Negotiations are now underway to reschedule the loans due to these banks in 1989 and 1990, the official statement said.

It said that a meeting between the Jordanian government and the foreign creditor banks will be held next month to prepare a memorandum of understanding which provides the principles for organising the rescheduling process.

Sharon calls for Arafat's death before negotiations

KATZIN, occupied Golan Heights (Agencies) — Israel's Industry Minister Ariel Sharon called on the government Monday to "eliminate" Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat as a necessary step towards launching negotiations with Palestinians.

Speaking to reporters in this small town, Sharon renewed his demands for strong steps to end the 19-month Palestinian uprising.

"The most important thing is to restore law and order, is to bring an end to terror and violence," he said in remarks swiftly condemned by more dovish politicians.

Labour Party cabinet minister Mordechai Gur, a former army chief of staff, warned: "It is a pretext for advancing towards war and we must be careful about it."

Sharon's comments coincided with efforts by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to rescue an Israeli initiative from a government crisis.

The burly Sharon, a former defence minister, headed a successful drive in Shamir's Likud Party this month to impose强硬条件 on the initiative, which is based on a proposal to hold Palestinian elections in the occupied territories.

It was not Sharon's first threat against Arafat. On Jan. 28 he said on Israel Radio "there will be no

peace as long as Arafat lives."

A 61-year-old retired general, Sharon is also a former defence minister who spearheaded Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

He was forced out of the post in 1983 when an Israeli inquiry commission found him indirectly responsible for the slayings of hundreds of Palestinians by Israeli-backed forces in the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut.

But recently Sharon has made a comeback. His most notable gain came when he forced Shamir to accept as Likud policy a list of preconditions to the prime minister's election initiative.

The conditions triggered a cabinet crisis when the Labour Party responded last week by the government. It was made clear Likud's hardline stance was not government policy.

Sharon's latest call to "eliminate" Arafat was in answer to complaints from Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin over budget cuts.

The president received a standing ovation at the end.

Delivering his last major speech of his European trip, Bush spoke to an audience in Pietrocerk, a huge cathedral built around 1500 and the site of annual Thanksgiving observances by the sizeable American community in the Netherlands.

The president said that on his steps in Eastern

SLA shells PLO bases

SIDON, Lebanon (AP) — Israeli-allied militiamen shelled Palestinian military positions in South Lebanon Monday and threatened to hit refugee camps if resistance fighters do not retreat from positions they acquired four months ago.

Police said the South Lebanon Army (SLA) militia shelled the new positions in the hills of Baslaya, eight kilometres east of the port city of Sidon. No casualties were reported.

Antoine Lahd, commander of the 2,500-strong SLA, threatened to shell Sidon's refugee camps of Mieb Mieb and 'Ain Al Hilweh if the guerrillas do not withdraw from Baslaya.

The threat was reported by the SLA's Voice of the South radio station. No deadline was set.

A police spokesman, who cannot be named under standing rules, said Baslaya's hills command the road linking Sidon and the town of Jezzine on the northern tip of Israel's self-designated "security zone" in South Lebanon.

Baslaya was controlled by units of the Lebanese army under Michel Aoun. The regu-



Resistance fighters fire at Israeli and South Lebanon Army positions in South Lebanon in a confrontation last week. Resistance attacks

mounted by Palestinian as well as Lebanese fighters are a regular occurrence in South Lebanon.

Yasser Arafat, PLO guerrillas punched out from 'Ain Al Hilweh and Mieb Mieb and seized Baslaya after a

confrontation between Aoun and Syrian-backed militiamen broke out in Beirut and its environs last March.

lars withdrew after a meeting in February in Tunis between Aoun and Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman

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confrontation between Aoun and Syrian-backed militiamen broke out in Beirut and its environs last March.

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Kabul seeks formal U.S. request for journalist's release

KABUL (AP) — The Afghan government said Monday it must have a formal letter from the U.S. government requesting the release of an American photographer captured after entering the country with guerrillas.

Tony O'Brien, who was on assignment for Time-Life Inc., was arrested June 8 in Kabul at a hideout used by the U.S.-backed guerrillas who are trying to overthrow the Soviet-supported government.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Mohammad Nabi Amani said the Afghan government had decided in principle to release the 43-year-old photographer. "But we

will need a letter from the American government requesting us to release Mr. O'Brien," Amani said. "We hope the American consular officer who is in town is carrying such a letter, which should also authorise her as the representative of the American government."

Renny Smith from the U.S. embassy in New Delhi arrived in Kabul Sunday to oversee O'Brien's release.

Smith said she would prefer not to comment on the Afghan demand.

"I was told everything was ok. In fact, I have booked myself to return (to New Delhi) on Tues-

day," she said.

Diplomatic sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the Afghan government appeared to be using O'Brien as a pawn in an effort to force the United States into issuing a statement that could be construed as recognising President Najibullah's government as legitimate.

A French photographer and an Italian photojournalist captured by government forces were freed last year, but only after their governments formally requested their release and dispatched senior officials to Kabul.

The clemency pleas by the

French and Italian governments were widely publicised by Kabul as a show of official international recognition.

The United States withdrew its ambassador from Kabul in protest after Soviet troops entered Afghanistan in 1979 to prop up a faltering Marxist government. The American embassy remained open, but with scaled-down operations, until it closed last January in the final days of the Soviet withdrawal.

Other major Western nations also closed their embassies, citing fears of rapidly deteriorating security after the Soviets left.

Israeli army, Palestinians battle for control of 'liberated' village

By Nicholas B. Tatro
The Associated Press

SALFIT, Occupied Jerusalem — For nearly a year, Salfit was a "liberated" village.

Palestinian flags fluttered from light poles, Palestinian activists patrolled the streets, anti-Israeli slogans covered the walls and popular committees did the work of city hall.

No longer.

At dawn, on July 5, Israeli army troops stormed the West Bank village of 5,000. The troops reopened army-run government offices, which had been attacked and burned by protesters in January.

"This is a test case. We went in because Salfit had been portrayed as a main centre of the intifada," said Colonel Udi.

Udi, who identified himself only by first name under military custom, heads the army's "civil administration unit" in the area.

He said he planned to reopen the village medical centre, reconnect telephones, restore postal and agricultural extension services and get road construction restarted.

"The first goal of the intifada leaders has been to cut the ties between the Israeli authorities and the people," he said.

"If the economic support to these people is greater, maybe they will be less radical towards Israeli authorities.

The Israeli officer said he hoped for a restoration of nor-

mal life in Salfit as an example and influence on the smaller, neighbouring villages that look to the larger village for services. Since the start of the 19-month Palestinian uprising, Salfit was largely ignored by the army.

The village is only 30 kilometres northwest of Jerusalem. But it is located in rocky hills far from major highways and Jewish settlements, isolated at the end of a single, winding road.

Then, last January, Palestinians forced all government offices to close in Salfit.

The activists put up their symbols of defiance: red, black, white and green flags in the town centre with a map of the would-be Palestinian state.

Popular committees were organised by activists aligned with the Fatah faction of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Communist groups set up underground schools, medical services and street cleaning services.

Salfit became a microcosm of the independent state that many Palestinians hope to achieve.

"There is no higher voice than the voice of the intifada," read one slogan scrawled on a wall that had been painted and repainted by the opposing sides.

Rafaat, 29, a blacksmith on a main street, said there has been little resistance to the army takeover because about 200

Palestinian activists fled into the surrounding countryside to avoid arrest.

"We were liberated for a few months. But now there is more tension because at any moment a soldier can stop you or arrest you," said Rafaat, who declined to give his full name for fear of reprisal.

Signs of the protests are still visible. Burnt tyres and scorched stones partially block one entrance to the village.

Ahmad, a 25-year-old grocer, said soldiers patrol frequently, but that small acts of defiance continue. The previous night, youths put up about 100 flags, he said.

He said the rebellion would continue.

"It will not stop in Salfit as long as the intifada continues elsewhere in the West Bank. It will not stop until there is some hope offered for the future," Abu Naadi said.

A soldier guarding the new military encampment, flying the blue-and-white Israeli flag, disputed the claim.

He said there were only two flags and that "the town is so quiet now that we go on patrol with just our berets and no helmets."

Meanwhile, about a dozen Palestinians gathered at the "civil administration" offices. One man said he wanted an entry permit to the West Bank for a relative who lives in Jordan. Another said he wanted a travel document to return to his job in the Arab Gulf.

Yet another came to pick up his identification card, seized during a search-and-arrest raid.

The man, head wound bandaged, said he had been injured by the Israeli soldiers.

All were kept waiting for

"If I do something wrong, I will accept punishment. But this is punishing everyone."

All were kept waiting for

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 77311-19

PROGRAMME ONE

- 15:30 Koran
- 15:40 Programmatic review
- 15:45 Children programme
- 17:25 News in Arabic
- 18:00 News summary in Arabic
- 18:05 Local programme
- 19:10 Agricultural programme
- 19:45 Programme review
- 20:00 News in Arabic
- 20:30 Local programme
- 21:30 Programme review
- 21:45 Local programme
- 22:00 News summary in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

- 17:30 Le Monde Est à Vous
- 19:00 News in French
- 19:15 News in Arabic
- 20:00 News in Hebrew
- 20:30 News in Arabic
- 21:10 Paul Daniel's Magic Show
- 22:00 Charlie Chaplin
- 22:30 News in English
- 22:30 Wish Me Luck II

PRAYER TIMES

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Sweileh Tel: 621740

Assemblies of God Church. Tel: 632785

St. Joseph Church Tel: 624590

Church of the Annunciation Tel: 637440

De la Sale Church Tel: 661757

Teresianum Church Tel: 622300

Church of the Annunciation Tel: 623541

Anglican Church Tel: 625383. Tel: 626543

Armenian Catholic Church Tel: 771331

St. George Orthodox Church Tel: 77261

St. Ephraim Church Tel: 771751

Amman International Church Tel: 685326

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel: 811295

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel: K15R17-82134

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Min./max. temp.

Amman 18 / 29

Aqaba 24 / 39

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence Immediate Response 630341

Civil Defence Emergency 199

Rescue Police 192, 621111, 637777

Fire Brigade 891228

Blood Bank 775121

Highway Police 643402

Traffic Police 643021

Public Security Department 630321

Hotel Complaints 605800

Price Complaints 661176

Water and Sewerage Complaints 897467

Complaints 897467

AMMAN:

Dr. Abdul Aziz Abu Khalaf 622520

Dr. Yousef Smeir 621311

Dr. Fakher Balbi 627778

Dr. Huda Abdulla 621121

First pharmacists 661191

Ferdous pharmacists 776336

Al Asema pharmacists 637055

Nairok pharmacists 623672

Al Salam pharmacists 636730

Yacoub pharmacists 644945

Simeisah pharmacists 637660

ZARQA:

Dr. Yousef Awad 636381

RJ Flight Information 06-53200

Queen Alia Int'l. Airport 06-53200

FOR THE TRAVELLER

HOSPITALS

AMMAN: Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32

Khalidi Maternity, J. Ann 644281/6

Alekh Maternity 642414/2

Jabal Amman Maternity 642362

Malhas, J. Ann 636140

Palestinian Hospital 664171/4

Shawani Hospital 644171/4

University Hospital 845845

Al-Muasher Hospital 667277/5

The Islamic, Abdal 666127/5

Al-Ahli, Abdal 664164/6

Italian, Al-Muhajireen 777101/3

Al-Bayan, Astrarach 755111/3

Arqa, Masha 602405/0

Amal Hospital 602405/0

Amman Hospital 6741

Soviet ballet troupe mesmerises audience in Jerash

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — An estimated 5,500 people sat in silence on the massive steps of Jerash's South Theatre for over 1½ hours this Saturday and Sunday mesmerised by the spectacle before them. The course a performance by the Leningrad company "Choreographic Miniatures," one of the world's most famous ballet theatre groups.

Established in 1966, the company assumed the name of the Chorographic Miniatures. The company director at the time was Yacobson and introduced many different kinds of miniatures. The solo and composition themes Yacobson used were often taken from painters, sculptures and writers, such as Rodin, Chagall and Blok. The programmes expanded and today one of the group's most popular solo performances is a piece entitled "Sheherazade."

After receiving a "very warm welcome" in Jordan in 1983, when they gave seven performances to packed houses at the Royal Cultural Centre, the troupe was anxious to return to Jordan according to Ninel Petrova, who is the troupe's chief coach and a former prima ballerina of the Kirov Ballet Company.

Unfortunately for the audience at Jerash several pieces included in the original programme, had to be changed at the last moment due to a technical error — nearly all of the troupe's costumes were flown to Belgrade instead of Amman.

Professor Askold Makarov, the troupe's artistic director for the past fifteen years, said that nearly half of the 43 dancers that came to Jerash could not perform because of the costume incident.

Marisa Volkova, the ballerina who was to dance the solo in Sheherazade, said that the dancers were very upset. "We had left such a good impression on Jordan

in 1983, we wanted the public to know that we were still as good. Then this mix up happened. It distressed all of us a great deal. Such a thing has not happened to us before."

Although some members of the audience remarked that there was "something wrong about the costumes" and some "noticed the change in the programme." Others said they had "noticed nothing wrong" and found the performance "wonderful," "great" and "exquisite."

Makarov commented that the moon, the fresh air and the Roman columns in Jerash had given the troupe's performance a special touch of romance.

The audience at Jerash were described as very pleasant and encouraging by the director and the dancers. "We felt the audience was very sincere in their reactions. They knew when to stay silent or clap or laugh. We felt our audience was quite mature and understood the art of ballet," said Petrova.

Makarov was especially pleased by the audience's reaction because "we know this is a conservative Muslim society and I was pleased to see that the audience respected and appreciated our art. It was really a great honour to perform in Jordan again."

The company has travelled around the world on tours, including Arab countries such as Iraq, Syria, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. Makarov feels however, that since the presidency of Mikhail Gorbachev, the company along with all other Soviet institutions have enjoyed greater freedom and better international relations on cultural as well as political levels.

In the past there were many well publicised defections of famous Soviet performers which included top ballet dancers such as Mikhail Barishnikov and Rudolf Nureyev. According to Petrova "defections are no longer



The famous Soviet ballet theatre company Choreographic Miniatures during a performance of Sheherazade

necessary since Gorbachev came into the presidency. Now if a Soviet dancer wants to dance with a foreign ballet troupe all he has to do is sign a contract."

A well known Soviet ballet dancer Andreas Leepa of the Bolshoi Ballet has signed a contract with an American ballet company and another Alfiari Asilmuratova, from the Korov Ballet has signed a contract with a British company.

Nuriev and Barishnikov are expected to return to the Soviet Union that fall to perform in their homeland for the first time since the two dancers defected to the United States over a decade ago.

Dancing with the Leningrad company is Vladimir Kim who won the first prize at the international ballet competition in Varna earlier this year. "I am proud of all my dancers, not only Kim, because he received the first prize, but all 43 of them. They are special. All of them are real, profound and very subtle professionals. They are masters of different styles and what is most important, they can speak the lan-

guage of choreography... They speak the language of dance. At Jerash I noticed dance needs no translation. It is a language understood by all audiences. But only a really good dancer knows how to convey the message," said Makarov.

According to Makarov the company is not to be called avant-garde, nor traditional but rather a bit of both. The group does "not stand still as a symbol of an

undying beauty but responds to everything new without abandoning the past."

The company will give performances at the Royal Cultural Centre on June 18 and 19 before returning home to Leningrad. The costumes which until Monday night were still in Cairo will hopefully arrive in time to help the Leningrad ballet company bewitch Jordanian audiences once again.

Expatriates start paying honour tax

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian expatriates were reported paying a \$50 "honour tax" as endorsed by the fifth Jordanian expatriates conference earlier this month without awaiting an official government law, according to Labour Minister Jamal Bdour.

The minister said that the Ministry of Labour, which is taking charge of the contributions is referring the collected sum to the Central Bank of Jordan.

So far, the minister noted, the expatriates have transferred

\$1,400, and 100 Saudi Riyals which, he said, came from expatriates living in the Gulf countries and Australia.

The fifth Jordanian conference decided on a set of measures to help Jordan through its present difficult economic situation.

Apart from the \$50 honour tax, the expatriates decided that each one of them should transfer a minimum of \$100 to their own accounts in the Kingdom on a monthly basis.

They also decided to establish Jordan's first private university with a capital of JD 10 million, to be raised mainly by Jordanian expatriates and Gulf Arabs.

Resolutions issued at the fifth conference suggested that Jordanian expatriates whose children attend Jordanian universities or community colleges should pay their fees in foreign currency and transfer a minimum of \$100 for each of their children's residence fees on a monthly basis.

The report said that the decision to exempt the pilgrims from this fee resulted from talks between Khayyat and Prince Majed Ibn Abdul Aziz, the governor of Mecca and minister of Awqaf and Islamic affairs.

According to the report, the Jordanian pilgrims will have arrived in Medina from Mecca in the coming three days.

Nearly 15,000 Jordanians registered with the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs to perform

Europe to continue backing Jordan's efforts to develop agriculture

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — The European Community (EC) countries will continue their support for Jordan's endeavours to develop agriculture and attain self-sufficiency in food production, the EC delegate in Amman, Christian Falkowski, said Monday.

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According to Falkowski, almost eight per cent of Jordan's overall exports go to the EC countries and that nearly 35 per cent of the Kingdom's imports come from EC nations.

He said that these rates are liable to increase in the future, thanks to continued cooperation in all fields.

Falkowski said that the EC supports the newly formed Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) which groups Jordan, Egypt, Iraq and North Yemen.

He said that the economies of these countries are bound to develop through closer cooperation between them on the one hand and between the ACC nations and the EC countries on the other.

In a statement to Petra last March Falkowski praised the economic measures adopted by the Jordanian government to introduce reforms and pledged EC's continued support for the Kingdom.

Jordanian pilgrims begin returning home

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian pilgrims who last week performed pilgrimage rites in Mecca have now started their return voyage home.

According to reports in the local press, the pilgrims would first stop at Medina, the second holiest city for Islam, before making the trip back to Jordan.

A report in Sawi Al Shaah daily said that Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat has received a cable from Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz, Saudi Arabia's minister of interior, informing him of the Saudi government's decision to exempt Jordanian pilgrims from paying any fees for entry into or departure from Saudi Arabia. The departure fee stands at 28 riyals.

The report said that the decision to exempt the pilgrims from this fee resulted from talks between Khayyat and Prince Majed Ibn Abdul Aziz, the governor of Mecca and minister of Awqaf and Islamic affairs.

According to the report, all the Jordanian pilgrims will have arrived in Medina from Mecca in the coming three days.

Nearly 15,000 Jordanians registered with the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs to perform

this year's pilgrimage rites in Mecca and Medina.

Arrangements for their travel to and from the holy places and their accommodation in Saudi Arabia were conducted through the Ministry of Awqaf, in cooperation with the Saudi government and local transportation companies.

Meanwhile, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported that some of the pilgrims have already reached Jordan.

These included some pilgrims from Palestinian land occupied since 1948 for which the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs had provided accommodation facilities in the Jordan Valley.

The Petra report said that the first convoy of these pilgrims will leave for occupied Palestine Friday.

In a separate development, the Public Security Department (PSD) announced Monday that King Hussein Bridge across the River Jordan will be closed for normal travel on Friday, July 21, except for the pilgrims returning to their Palestinian homeland.

A PSD statement urged all travellers except pilgrims to refrain from going to the bridge terminals Friday.

Khleifat in Ma'an

MA'AN (Petra) — Minister of Youth Awad Khleifat visited Ma'an Governorate Monday and met with officials in charge of youth activities and organisations.

The minister was briefed on the youth activities in the government in general and those organised by the Sharah Club in particular.

Khleifat also inspected work on youth clubs and the second phase of a sports city in Ma'an city. He was told that the total cost of the project will amount to JD 100,000 and will entail various utilities adjoining the sports city.

The first phase of the project, which was completed last year, included a car park, the establishment of handball grounds and fields for athletic exercises.

During the tour, the minister with the Ma'an governor to review the sports activities and to learn about the needs of the



Awad Khleifat

youth department in the area.

Khleifat also met with the mayor of Ma'an to review the municipality's role in promoting youth and sports activities in Ma'an city.

ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE WATER AUTHORITY INVITATION FOR BIDS (IFB) TENDER NO. 37/89/SF SUPPLY OF BLACK STEEL PIPES AND FITTINGS

- The Water Authority of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a loan from the World Bank in various currencies towards the cost of the Water and Sewerage Project and it is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to eligible projects under the contracts for the purchase of Black Steel Pipes and Fittings.
- The Water Authority now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for the supply of Black Steel Pipes and Fittings.
- Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from and inspect the documents at the office of the President of the Water Authority, Nablus Street, Jebel Al-Hussein, P.O. Box 2412, Amman, Jordan. Telephone 680100. Telex 22439 JO.
- A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by any eligible bidder on submission of a written application to the above address and the payment of non-refundable fee of JD 300.
- All bids must be accompanied by a bid security in the amount(s) specified in Section V Schedule of Requirements and must be delivered to the above office not later than 1200 hours, Jordan local time, on Saturday 19/08/1989.

Eng. Mutazz Belbeisi
Secretary General
Water Authority

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

* An exhibition of posters which show the history of puppets at the French Cultural Centre.

FILMS

* A scientific film entitled "The Story of Man's Voyage to the Moon" at the American Centre — 7:00 p.m.

* A German film entitled "The Bread of the Early Years" at the Goethe Institute — 8:00 p.m.

AMMAN — Argentina's first participation at the annual Jerash Festival was a tremendous success according to audiences who attended the Sur Tango Groups performance on July 15 and 16. The group, composed of ten dancers and musicians, gave two-hour performances to audiences that averaged 1,500 people each night.

The group's founder Jorge Aravena is an Argentinian who has lived in West Berlin for the last five years. Along with Bernd Madus, the group's principle musician, Aravena formed the group in 1984.

The tango dance, song and music have both Argentinian and German origins. The tango musical instrument, the bandoneon, was invented in 1864, by the German Heinrich Band, from whom the instrument takes its name.

The tango dance evolved in the 1880's in Buenos Aires where the Spanish tango merged with the "milonga," a fast sensual Argentinian dance, which was also influenced by the Cuban "babanera" dance.

In the early years of this century an Italian travelled to Argentina taking the bandoneon with him and thus the instrument was introduced to the dance.

The first tango music was spirited and gay but by the 1920's the lyrics became melancholic. According to Aravena "we have made the music and songs contemporary." The lyrics are mostly sad and lament the social problems created by big city life.

"There is an incredible feeling of loneliness that people who live in large cities are experiencing. That's what we talk about in our songs."

The group is associated with the Berlin International Institute of Comparative Music Studies, a 25-year-old institution which documents and promotes non-European music.

According to Gilda Lampmann, a cultural administrator from the Berlin International Institute of Comparative Music Studies, who accompanied the tango group to Jordan, "the group is happy to be here in Jordan and very excited about the group's participation at the festival. Our visit to Jerash was arranged by the director of our institute Dr. Touma, who is of Arab origin, and we are grateful to him and the festival organisers for making this trip possible."

Machus was pleased with what he saw as the enthusiastic reaction of the audience whom he described as, "very much into tune with our beat." A spectator, who was obviously into the music just said, "they danced and danced, they danced the night away. At the end of the evening I thought I would get up on the stage and tango with them."



Jorge Aravena during one of his performances

EXCELSIOR

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.
Established 1971.

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Jordan Times Advertising Department.

Sound policies

THE government's decision to crack down on merchants, who maliciously hoard supplies for profiteering, is both timely and sound. The government of Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker deserves to be commended for taking such a bold step against traders whose only criterion in life is to make more unfair profit at the expense of their country and people. The Kingdom has already seen and felt the positive consequences of the iron fist policy that the government has applied against greedy establishments and individuals. Now the markets in the cities and towns are full of the very supplies that were non-existent on the shelves of supermarkets and shops just a few days ago.

This is obviously an immediate and short-range prescription for the sudden disappearance of foodstuffs and commodities. The long-range solution clearly lies in stabilising the rate of the dinar against foreign currencies both in the official and non-official markets. For as long as the exchange rate of the dinar keeps fluctuating so wildly in the free market, the anxieties of merchants, whether real or imaginary, would not disappear into thin air. That is why the recent assurances of His Majesty King Hussein, in an interview with the chief editor of Al Sharq Al Awsat daily newspaper, that the government is working diligently and feverously to stabilise the exchange rate of the dinar offer the most operational way to heal the wounds created by the sporadic appearances and disappearances of goods and commodities from the market. In this vein, it might be prudent to bridge the gap between the official and non-official exchange rates of the dinar. All systems of government in the world which could not bridge such a gap ended up suffering commercially and economically. And since there is a world-wide consensus that the dinar is artificially overvalued these days, the task of closing the gap between the market and official rates of exchange need not be an impossible mission.

Meanwhile, it behoves the Jordanian business community to refrain from further exacerbating the fiscal and economic conditions currently prevailing in the country. They can do just that by engaging in fair trade practices instead of wild speculative habits that could bring havoc to the country's economy.



JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

JORDANIAN Arabic dailies on Monday commented on King Hussein's statement to the London-based Al Sharq Al Awsat magazine in which he tackled domestic affairs and pan-Arab issues. Al Ra'i Arabic daily referred in its editorial to the King's accusation of Israel as being behind the disturbances in the Kingdom last April and said that such conspiracies could not, and can never shake the Kingdom's solid steadfastness and can never deter Jordan from confronting Israel's expansionist and aggressive designs in the Arab World. The paper said that Jordan which guards the longest confrontation lines in the face of the Israeli enemy has succeeded in forming a solid and strong wall aborting all Israeli plots and intrigues, and defending the Arab homeland. It was natural for Israel to escalate its pressures on the Kingdom and to try to tamper with its security since it faces a revolt in the occupied Arab territories supported by Jordan and the whole Arab nation, said the paper. This is not a novelty and will not be the last time for Israel to adopt such evil methods to weaken the Arab countries and national unity is therefore needed more than any time in the past to foil all enemy attempts directed against Jordan and the rest of the Arab World.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily Monday tackles the question of the high rate of population growth in Jordan and cites official statistics which indicate that Jordan is the sixth country in the world in terms of population growth. Rakan Al Majali, who is also the paper's editor in chief, says that most Jordanian parents do not have family planning and their children increase annually making it impossible for them to cope with the requirements of the modern age and bringing up many children who in most cases suffer from malnutrition. The writer notes that mother and child care centres in the country have been spreading awareness among mothers about the importance of bringing up large families for whom they cannot provide and says that the cost of living nowadays is soaring - a fact that should prompt most parents to suffice themselves with two children. He also refers to the newly discovered facts about the depletion of the ozone layer which threatens the world with very serious consequences and a world-wide famine. The writer expresses fears that since Jordan is among the group of countries with the highest rates of population growth it will no doubt be one of the most countries to bear the brunt in times of famine.

Al Dostour daily newspaper commented on King Hussein's statements published in Al Sharq Al Awsat newspaper in which he reaffirmed the solid stand of the Kingdom in the face of all conspiracies hatched by the Israeli enemy. The paper said that the hardships being confronted by Jordan were created by Israel's aggressive and expansionist designs against this country and its national unity. Referring to the King's decision to restore parliamentary rule in the country, the paper said that it reflects the self-confidence and the strong belief in the people's participation in the policy-making process and in the role of parliament as a partner in all government decisions. The paper said that the King's statement was a reassurance that the Kingdom was going ahead with its plans to deal with the economic situation with deep self-confidence and with more determination than ever.

Weekly Political Pulse

Remember Sharaf's 'tarsheed'?

IT WAS the late Prime Minister Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf who first coined the word "tarsheed" (rationalisation) in Jordan's eco-political jargon and had called on Jordanians to observe its call for sanity in spending. That was nearly a decade ago. Imagine, if you please, if the country did in fact heed such words back then! Instead many Jordanians viewed such a flash of yellow light from Sharif Abdul Hamid with cynicism. Others regarded it with contempt and ridicule. Now with the benefit of hindsight all of us in Jordan would readily concede that had Jordanians heeded such an early warning, the country would probably not be in the economic and financial mess it finds itself in now.

Of course, the concept of "tarsheed" as used by the late prime minister signified rationalisation in spending. That call for prudence in spending was probably incomplete in the sense that the message was addressed more to the people of Jordan than to the state apparatus. We all know now that the government was just as guilty as the people in spending beyond its means and that

had the government given a good example on restrained expenditure right from that early date, most probably much of the economic and fiscal difficulties that the Kingdom is encountering now could have been avoided.

Still, all such qualifications would not diminish the import of the alarm clock that was struck by Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf almost ten years ago. Although not an economist by profession, the late prime minister was able to see the dangers that lay ahead for the country if Jordanian style of spending and life, both private and official, continued as it did then. Curiously enough, the slow down message was made at a time when the country was at the peak of its prosperity and when economic expansion had reached unprecedented levels. All signs then indicated that the Jordanian ship can sail at full speed ahead with no apparent reason to slow down the heated economy.

What prompted Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf to ask the country to stop and think about its spending habits, even at that very early stage, is still perplexing now as it was then. Only few people, who

were privy to his inner thoughts, can offer an adequate explanation for his prognosis of gloom along the road ahead. Others who knew him less would rely only on his proven intellect and common sense as the basis for his long-range projections. Clearly the Jordanian train was moving too fast for its own safety and common sense would dictate prudence and rationalisation. Abdul Hamid Sharaf apparently sensed that the country would sooner or later fall into the trap of over-confidence in economic and fiscal planning. Unfortunately, he did not live long enough to have a permanent impact on expenditures in the country, and after his death things continued as they always did in the past — as if nothing could possibly go wrong.

The moral of this writing is that Jordan had ample warnings in the past that unless fiscal and economic豪華婚姻 stops, the country would sooner or later encounter difficulties. As Jordan and Jordanians chose not to believe the late prime minister, the least all of us can do now is to pay tribute to the man who sounded the alarm about impending results nearly ten years ago.

By Waleed Sadi

Algerians face political, economic challenges

Editor's note: On July 2, the Algerian National Assembly passed a law that allows the creation of new political parties outside the ruling National Liberation (FLN). The assembly also adopted a law on prices that reduces the role of the state in economy. The following article, reprinted from the June 23 issue of the London-based Middle East International, focuses on the situation in Algeria on the eve of the adoption of the two laws.

By Francis Ghiles

EVER SINCE the bloody riots last October which engulfed Algiers and major cities in the west of the country in the worst violence since independence in 1962, and the popular endorsement of reforms which call for a multi-party system and the end to socialism which followed in last February's referendum, North Africa's largest country has all but vanished from world headlines.

Another feature of Ramadan which made many Algerians uncomfortable was the pressure put on their pupils by primary school teachers, many of whom are active Muslim fundamentalists. Many children were asked to check that their parents were fasting and conforming to the rules which pertain to a strict interpretation of Islam. Last March thousands of women protested against the activities of radical Muslim groups, much in evidence since the free speech was guaranteed by the new constitution and the many, who for ideological reasons or because they want to hold on to the advantages gained over 25 years of single FLN rule, are doing all in their power to thwart President Chadli Beji. The absence of any forum for, let alone tradition of, reasoned debate does not help, but, understandably, people are often more intent on pouring out long silenced grievances than in engaging in constructive discussion.

The riots in Souk Ahras, for instance, were prompted by the publication of the list of beneficiaries of very scarce new housing units. Nine hundred families were chosen out of a waiting list of 7,400,000 of which were on the priority list. Accusations of favouritism were quick to fly and by the evening of 5 May, the centre of this town of 90,000 had been ransacked. The next day, the minister of the interior censored the editorial written by Mr. Kamel Belkacem, for that week's issue of *Algérie Actualité*, a

flagship of *glasnost* in recent years. This provided a timely illustration of how difficult it will be for old habits to die. The minister was assisted in his task by the editor of the FLN daily *El Moudjahid*. Mr. Nait Mazi, who qualifies as an unreconstructed Stalinist, or dare one say "Boumedienist", *El Moudjahid*'s journalists, had, a few weeks earlier, come out on strike against their editor, who acts as a bulwark of the old guard.

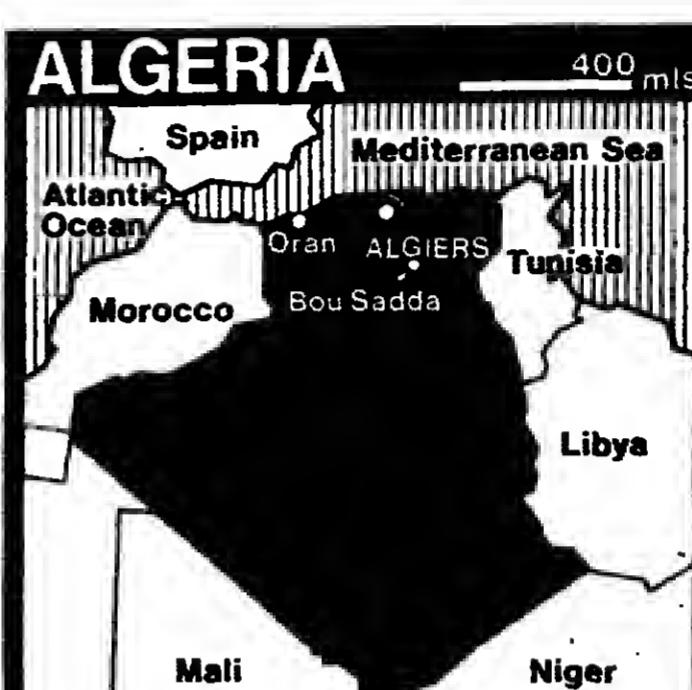
No did rocketing food prices during Ramadan help — prices collapsed as soon as the month of fasting was over, a clear illustration of how the "millions du légume" can hold 24 million Algerians to ransom. In a recent interview, the prime minister, Mr. Kasdi Merhab, conceded that the authorities' inability to control prices had left the impression that they were powerless. For the first time ever, housewives refused to buy certain produce, which suggests that they are heeding Mr. Merhab's advice to take the initiative so long as this did not result in violence.

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Meanwhile, the National Assembly, all of whose members still belong to the FLN, is debating a number of important bills, three of which, if they become law, will open the way to Algeria's future as a more democratic and open society. The first concerns independent political associations, the second the media, the third relates to joint ventures between Algerian and foreign companies, which to date have been virtually ruled out because of the extremely restrictive nature of existing regulations.

Problems on the economic front

Conducting such radical poli-



The absence of any forum for, let alone tradition of, reasoned debate does not help, but, understandably, people are often more intent on pouring out long silenced grievances than in engaging in constructive discussion.

tical reforms at a time of economic austerity is not making the task of Algeria's rulers any easier, but had it not been for the collapse in the price of oil and gas, which account for 97 per cent of the country's income, the reformers would not have been able to argue the case for change between 1985 and '87. The recent agreement with the International Monetary Fund, which is to lend Algeria \$565m and the large bilateral loans extended by France, Italy, Spain and Japan have helped, as have firm prices for crude oil and a stronger dollar.

The cumulative effect of reduced state spending is already being felt in poor maintenance of public utilities. Plant is deteriorating faster than it is being bought. The axe on public spending has fallen where it has been easiest to wield — on education, health and housing — often at the expense of more deserving targets like bloated administrations and unnecessary public corporations.

reduction of imports since 1985 would, if it persists, throttle both the state and private sectors. Gross domestic product has declined by 4 per cent over the past two years, at a time when less than half the 200,000 new entrants into the job market could find work. Black market prices have put anything but the most basic goods out of reach of the average Algerian and make a nonsense of the official inflation rate of around 15 per cent.

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Algeria has been scrupulous in honouring its foreign debt obligations, which have amounted to more than \$5bn annually since 1985, but financial orthodoxy has been bought at a high economic and social price over a period when foreign income has been running below \$8bn every year. Algeria's foreign debt of \$24bn is less heavy than that of many Arab and Latin American countries when set against its GDP. But it is far more expensive to service than that of neighbouring Morocco because the bulk of it is owed to commercial banks rather than multilateral lenders whose loans are extended on much softer terms.

The challenges facing the leaders

Improving the performance of the economy also means allowing the managers to manage and take decisions, even unpopular ones, and rewarding them for their skills. The *Statut Général du Travailleur* imposes a rigid grid on wages across the country and will have to be scrapped. The state-sponsored trade union, *Union Générale des Travailleurs Algériens* (UGTA) is not taking kindly to the idea of pluralism — its leaders are far more interested in protecting their long-standing powers and privileges. New unions are emerging, though it is impossible to tell whether they will succeed in breaching

UGTA's hitherto watertight monopoly. Much here depends on whether the new law on political associations allows for the proper financing of the newly formed groups.

The challenge of economic reform remains daunting. The centralised economy was, as one commentator wrote recently on Eastern Europe, not a way of running the economy. It was above all a political construct, "begun in ignorance, developed in terror, cemented in corruption (and that was the part of it which worked). Its bottom line was not profit but the party". Such words are too harsh to describe the situation in Algeria before last October's riots but the extraordinary idealism which pulsated through the early years of this country after independence in 1962 has given way to an exhausted sullenness.

Will a peasantry which has been proletarianised, workers who have got used to shoddy work, managers who have had to bribe or twist for most resources and a public which is fearful of the sacrifices market reforms will bring be capable of rising to the challenge? Are Algerian leaders able to give an example of harder work, more reasoned debate and frugal living than hitherto? These are some of the conditions required to lift the spirit of their people and set them on the road of growing wealth and a more democratic system.

LETTERS

Limit the noise

TWO years ago I wrote to one of the Arabic dailies that a car horn sends out a noise which reaches 100 decibels, according to experts' reports. The experts found out that one cannot stand a noise at 100 decibels level for more than two hours, after which he or she will be subject to fatigue and incidental nausea, headache, vibration of the brain waves, contraction of arteries and veins, hyper blood pressure, poor appetite, inability to work, feeling of tiredness and nervousness, and increased heart beats. High levels of noise affect hearing and could gradually lead to deafness. Noise also affects the foetus particularly when a mother gets exposed to high levels of noise.

Realising the gravity of this problem, the Ministry of Health in June 1987 formed a special committee to draft regulations on noise in closed and open public places. The committee submitted the draft regulations to the concerned authorities for review, endorsement and implementation. Since then nothing was said about the regulations.

Most of the countries of the world which have charted their way on the path of progress, including Jordan, have the means to enforce control to put an end to the noise pollution problems. If the regulation still needed further study and examination, then why should not the minister of interior issue instructions banning and limiting the use of horns in accordance with the authorities empowered on him under the 1984 traffic law?

Ahmad Fawzi Abu Nuwar
Amman

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The use of innovative farming techniques has helped transform parts of the desert.

Modern agriculture methods pay off in Egypt

By Henry Tanner

invented by Archimedes.

The last plot to be planted are on a 15-metre rise almost a mile into the desert, and they are greening with baffling speed.

Grape vines put into the ground 18 months ago are beginning to bear the first small grapes. On an adjoining lot, short stubby apple trees planted two and a half years ago are ripe with the first full-size yellow-and-red good-tasting Anna apples.

Elsewhere there are baby peach trees planted last January surrounded by tall corn stalks that give them shade and protect them against the desert wind. They will begin to bear fruit next year.

The secret to desert farming is constant attention to detail. "It is management-intensive," said Hatten Mostafa, who runs one of the family-owned farms together with his sister Nadia. As for the rest, the operation sounds deceptively simple.

All it took, it seems, was a system of drip irrigation tubes laid out on the desert floor, a hole for each tree and the right nutrients. Windbreaks in the form of single rows of tough needle trees divide the land. Newly planted, the trees were barely six feet tall but will eventually grow to the height of a four-story house.

The water, taken from the canal that marks the western boundary between the Delta and the desert, is being filtered in a succession of pools, then pumped up onto the higher-lying new fields. Every phase of the operation is constantly and carefully monitored.

The farmers did not do any leveling of the desert floor before planting. They are proud of having never used a bulldozer and never disturbed the hard crust of the desert floor, which remains grainy and arid between the green rows of new trees.

A strong, gusty wind failed to raise the sand in the newly planted areas but scooped up large clouds of it on nearby land that had been worked with bulldozers.

"You can grow almost anything in the desert with the proper love and care," said Mr. Mostafa. "That's what we wanted to show. We are very, very encouraged." He is constantly experimenting with new crops and new grants.

An unknown Egypt

Visiting the area means taking a trip into an unknown Egypt that a world removed both from the uprightness of the dusty, over-crowded cities and the fields of the Delta where water buffalo pull plows and water is still drawn from canals by spiraling pumps.

The battle for music in Vegas

By Tim Dahlberg
The Associated Press

which was built on live entertainment — go the other way," said singer Sammy Davis Jr. "Don't let them do this to us."

Davis and a few other big name entertainers gathered recently to back the musicians.

"If we lose live music in this town, we've got serious problems," said comedian Jerry Lewis.

Lewis and Davis were appearing together at Bally's, which plans to replace the 19 musicians hacking its jubilee production show with taped music but keep live musicians in its main show-room.

Hotel officials say musicians are an expensive luxury not found in Atlantic City, New Jersey, hotels, which allow taped music and synthesizers in place of live performances.

"We're not doing away with musicians in the celebrity room," said Robert Ostrovsky, a Bally's executive. But "we feel taped music is appropriate for production-type showrooms."

The 14 union musicians who backed the Folies Bergere show at the Tropicana walked off their jobs June 3, upset over the hotel's

unwillingness to budge on the issue. The show was closed while a tape was prepared, and reopened June 25 to what hotel officials say are increasingly full audiences.

"We're doing very well with it," said hotel spokesman Ira David Sternberg.

Musicians at Bally's and the Flamingo Hilton, meanwhile, have stayed on the job despite the refusal of the hotels to increase their offer of two to four musicians at each hotel on the payroll

and severance pay to the others. Officials at the three resorts sent letters to the musicians last week informing them they would not be needed further when they implement their final offer July 26 and go to taped music.

Perhaps more ominously, however, to the estimated 250 musicians who make a living in the hotels is a plan by the resorts to pay musicians only for the shows they actually perform.

Many entertainers bring their own bands to Las Vegas, limiting

Growing number of elderly stirs Europe into action, debate

By Maggie Jackson
The Associated Press

LONDON — Countries from West Germany to Greece are studying how fewer young workers will support strained pension and health-care systems as Western Europe ages.

Parts of Europe have the world's highest populations of elderly people, and governments are recognizing the change. In the faster-aging north, retirees may comprise 40 per cent of some areas by 2040.

But the experts are casting aside gloomy visions of crowded old-age homes and broken economies. They say the bulk of the older population will be comfortable and have money to spend.

"Europe is in the position to be the first to enter a new social world, so what we decide to do is of great importance. Only now is anybody taking any notice of it," says Peter Laslett, a Cambridge University expert on aging.

"We can't look at it simply in terms of a burden," says Laslett, who himself is 73. "It's an enormous challenge for human beings for the first time to use their whole potential."

Demographers say that while the developing world will catch up quickly, Europe has more than twice the global proportion of elderly, or 12.4 per cent, and Northern Europe has 2.5 times the world average.

Southern Europe, with its higher birthrates, is aging less rapidly. By the year 2000 every fourth person will be over 65 in Western Europe, one estimate.

Experts say the rising population of elderly is due to falling birthrates and advances in medicine.

Proponents of desert farming have been opposed within the government by other specialists who want continued priority to be given to the systematic intensification of existing agricultural yields in the Delta. The government, it seems, has not resolved the dispute.

Yousif Amin Wali, the minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, recently said that 100,000 acres of desert will be reclaimed this year, with similar areas planned for each of the coming years.

Farmers complain that Egypt has no extension service equipped to give them information and technological advice even though the Agriculture Ministry has received millions of dollars in technical assistance from USAID.

In one area, a parasite recently destroyed almost the entire crop of grapes. Only a few farmers received warnings from stricken colleagues in time to send out teams to hand-pick the bug from every plant and then spray with just the right chemicals.

Agricultural exports in significant quantities, moreover, are a matter of the future. There are no collective facilities for market research, transport or storage.

But at the Sunday-gardener's level at least, the idea of growing things in the sand has caught on. An economist returning to Egypt invited his old colleagues out for a cruise on the Nile on his first evening in the hope of getting an exhaustive fill-in on the national economy. But "all they wanted to talk about was the respective size of their mangoes" — IHT.

and severance pay to the others.

Officials at the three resorts sent letters to the musicians last week informing them they would not be needed further when they implement their final offer July 26 and go to taped music.

The pickets have tried to rally support by warning that musicians who fill the city's symphony and small jazz bands may be forced to leave town to find work, leaving a cultural void in the city.

They also took out a \$12,000 ad in the Los Angeles Times warning tourists of the strike.

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Dollar of 'great Satan' is king

Iranians struggle to make a living

TEHRAN (R) — A year after Iran accepted an end to its war with Iraq, shortages of food and consumer items are forcing the average citizen to hustle for a living.

Most people pay scant attention to politics, despite the organised rallies of millions which can give the impression that Iran supports one vast, continuous political demonstration.

"Everything depends, my friend, on who you are, how much you have, and what you want," said the manager of one of the few large food shops.

And it is ironic that in a country which considers the United States the "great Satan," the U.S. dollar is king.

American cigarettes are an alternative currency. Street hawkers sell them individually, or by the packet at every few yards and

they are a most accurate real economic indicator.

Anyone with access to dollars is said to be automatically rich.

The official exchange rate moves around 76 to 82 riyals to the dollar. But all normal standards of measuring economic well-being become useless in the context of a blackmarket exchange rate that at times reaches 20 times the official rate.

The only ways to judge the health of both the national and the individual's budget is to guess at the supply and demand of real goods, or to calculate how many dollars they have.

Iranian economists calculate

the national annual value of goods and services produced, the gross national product (GNP), at around \$160 to \$180 billion.

But they also estimate 90 per cent of the economy is state-run, and perhaps 80 per cent or more of that is within the riyal economy, or in other words, it does not generate foreign exchange. GNP at real dollar values is anybody's guess.

Inflation, the key indicator for individual wealth which Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi estimated at over 23 per cent in March, also means little because of the rapid fluctuation in supply of different goods.

Meat is a case in point. "Last winter, we were paying about 3,000 riyals a kilogramme for a good cut," said a woman in the street.

The long summer drought has

forced farmers to kill many animals and now we can get it for 1,800, but for the same reason it is going to shoot up again soon, isn't it," she said.

Government ration coupons are issued for everything from toothpaste to rice and people carry large wads around with them, although having a coupon does not guarantee availability.

Wages are generally too low to cover costs. A low-paid worker — most of Tehran's 10 million people — can earn about 40,000 riyals a month.

A two-bed apartment in an average area rents for around 30,000 a month.

Iranians said.

So people take extra jobs, anything to earn more. Those with cars provide an alternative taxi service to the hattered orange taxi-cahs rumbling around Tehran.

Ali is a factory worker with one baby daughter who after work uses his battered private car as a taxi.

He gets 50 riyals for a short journey, 200 for a longer one. He is embarrassed but pleased to be given 1,000 riyals, the current price of a packet Winston or Marlboro cigarettes.

The wealthy areas of northern Tehran, where businessmen live behind barred windows with their cars and stereos, contrast with the poor housing estates of the south and west, where workers and refugees from bombed-out towns on the old frontline live.

Other tell-tale signs of an economy in distress offer themselves — deserted building sites, roadworks with stagnant water in the holes, shuttered restaurants, and expensive toys gathering dust in toyshop windows.

Israelis plan to shake government

ACRE (R) — Israeli workers have called a general strike for two hours next Sunday to protest against government handling of unemployment, now at its highest in 20 years.

"The government is behaving with a great deal of laziness," Yisrael Kesser, head of the powerful Histadrut trade federation, said Monday. The federation represents more than 80 per cent of the Israeli work force.

"We have been forced to take the unusual step of striking the economy to shake up the government. I want to hope it will be the last step, but if not, we will have to take additional steps," Kesser told reporters in the northern coastal town of Acre.

Israeli officials said Monday the unemployment rate had exceeded nine per cent.

"There are 140,000 unemployed against only 20,000 jobs available. That is the gap," said David Mena, director-general of the Israeli Employment Service.

Israel is suffering an economic slowdown largely because of the 19-month-old Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Unemployment has risen from 6.4 per cent last year.

Last month Israeli mayors chained themselves together outside the building where the cabinet was meeting and protested to Finance Minister Shimon Peres over rising unemployment.

Peres, head of the Labour Party, has devalued the shekel by about 10 per cent against the dollar.

Soviet farms dwarf U.S. family enterprises

WASHINGTON (AP) — A major new reference by the U.S. Agriculture Department (USDA) shows that the Soviet Union has about 1.5 million acres (607 million hectares) of agricultural land spread among huge farms that dwarf most U.S. enterprises.

For example, the average size of state-owned farms in the Soviet Union is almost 40,000 acres (16,188 hectares). Collective farms operated cooperatively by families average nearly 16,000 acres (6,475 hectares) each.

In all, the Soviet Union in 1985 — the most recent figures tabulated — had 22,690 state farms and 26,660 collectives. No figures were available for private plots.

According to USDA estimates for last year, the United States had 999 million acres (404 million hectares) in about 2.16 million farms, virtually all privately owned and operated as family enterprises. Those averaged 463 acres (187 hectares) each.

The new booklet published by

the department's Economic Research Service is the first revision of statistics for Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union since 1983, said Nancy Cochrane, who coordinated the project.

New tables have been added on farm structure for selected countries, and these reflect some of the recent wave of reforms in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

No comparisons are made between those countries and the United States, however, and many of the units are in the metric system. For example, hectares are used for land area, with one hectare equal to 2.47 acres.

In the Soviet Union in 1985 — the most recent figures tabulated — had 22,690 state farms and 26,660 collectives. No figures were available for private plots.

Besides the Soviet Union, seven Eastern European countries are included: Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia. Albania was omitted.

Official statistical sources of the countries were used as the primary source of information, along with some supplemental sources. However, Cochrane noted that "data on Albania were too scarce to include."

The 129-page booklet shows some of the many changes and differences that have occurred in agriculture in the Soviet Bloc

since 1965. In the past, it was a common practice for all the countries except Yugoslavia to distinguish between two types of socialised farms, state and collective, or cooperative.

"This system has been changing in many of the countries since the early 1970s," Cochrane said in the hooklet's introduction. "Bulgaria has abolished the system altogether in favour of agro-industrial complexes."

She added: "Some of the distinctions between state and cooperative farms have been blurred in all the countries. Wages, for example, are increasingly linked to productivity, even on the state farms."

In addition to the socialised agriculture, each country permits a certain amount of private farming. Except for Yugoslavia and Poland, it involves mostly small plots, usually half a hectare (about 1.25 acres), allotted to collective farm members, state farm employees and certain individuals.

The private plots make up 2.7 per cent of the arable land in the Soviet Union, as much as 13 per cent in Bulgaria and Hungary, and 14 per cent in Romania.

"Despite its small share of the arable land, the private sector in these countries can contribute as

much as 25 per cent to 35 per cent of gross agricultural output," Cochrane said.

Plotholders tend to specialise in labour-intensive lines of production such as livestock products and fruits and vegetables."

Agriculture in Yugoslavia and Poland is dominated by small, privately owned farms. In 1985, those accounted for 77 per cent of the arable land in Poland and 80 per cent in Yugoslavia and their shares of gross farm output were 78 per cent and 69 percent, respectively.

Private farms in both countries are very small, averaging less than five hectares, or about 12 acres, in Poland, and only 2.5 hectares, or a little more than six acres, in Yugoslavia.

TAIPEI (R) — Taiwan's gold reserves hit a new high after the government resumed imports of the metal, the central bank said Monday.

Gold reserves rose to 13.54 million ounces at the end of May from 13.49 million in April and compared with 12.94 million in May 1988, the bank said.

Taiwan was the world's biggest gold importer in 1988 although the central bank halted purchases in July that year after Washington said its imports were intended to reduce artificially the island's huge trade surplus with the United States.

A bank official declined to say where the latest imports came

from but private bullion dealers suggested South Africa as the source.

"We believe the central bank

resumed gold purchases in May when gold prices were low," said Frank Lin, vice-president of the China Trust Precious Metals Corporation.

He said the government might continue to buy if gold prices retreated to May levels of about \$360 per ounce. The price is now about \$371.

A Japanese bullion dealer in Taipei said removal of the gold import tariff this week would stimulate private purchases, mainly by jewellery shops and trading companies.

Poor Seven want cash to monitor G-7 policies

PARIS (R) — Organisers of the Poor People's Summit have said they had asked France to put up cash to help them monitor the West's economic policies.

Representatives of seven of the world's poorest nations said they wanted to set up a permanent centre to keep track of the policies of the seven leading industrial democracies, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

The "summit of seven poor peoples" held rival summit talks in a seedy Paris meeting hall over the weekend as leaders of the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada and Italy held their annual economic discussions in the glass pyramid of the Louvre Museum and the futuristic Arch De La Defense.

Organisers of the alternative summit of peasant leaders and community workers from Brazil, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Haiti, Mozambique, the Philippines and Zaire, told a news conference they had asked President Francois Mitterrand's top adviser to consider French government funding for the project.

"We'll have to see about that," they quoted him as replying.

French presidential adviser Jacques Attali briefly received a delegation from the counter-summit Saturday and promised he would hand the heads of state and government leaders a copy of their appeal.

"We refuse to allow the seven (rich) the right for speak in the name of the entire world and to decide for the whole of humanity," the poor seven said.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Ministry registers 144 new companies

AMMAN (Petra) — The number of companies registered at the Ministry of Industry and Trade last June totalled 144 companies with an overall capital amounting to JD 3.6 million, an increase of about 112 per cent over June 1988. Ministry of Industry and Trade sources said that the number of companies registered in the same period last year was 159 companies with an aggregate capital of JD 1.7 million. The sources said that 75 per cent of the capital of the new registered companies was in industry, 19.6 per cent in commerce, 1.9 per cent in contracting and 3.4 per cent in services.

Libya adheres to OPEC quota

NICOSIA (R) — Libya's crude oil production in the second quarter of 1989 averaged 1.1 million barrels per day (b/d), compared with its OPEC quota of 1.037 million b/d, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported. OPEC (the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) has allocated Libya a quota of 1.093 million b/d for the second half of 1989. MEES said about half of Libya's production was either used locally or in European refineries in which Libya's Oil Investment International Co. holds equity interests. It said Libya's domestic refining averaged 310,000 b/d in the second quarter of 1989, while it supplied 340,000 b/d of crude to refineries in Italy and 70,000 b/d to Coastal's Hamburg plant. The Nicosia-based oil industry newsletter said Briga International Marketing Co., the marketing arm of Libya's National Oil Corp. (NOC), received around 320,000 b/d of crude for sale to third parties. A further 118,000 b/d of oil was set aside for equity holders and 157,000 b/d for countries which have harder trade agreements with Libya.

Steel plant to make soap

MOSCOW (R) — A steel plant which failed to receive its rations of soap has decided to make it, a Soviet newspaper has reported. The plant in the industrial city of Magnitogorsk in the Urals converted part of its capacity to make soap which is in short supply throughout the Soviet Union. In some provincial areas, soap is rationed at the rate of 100 grammes (3.5 ounces) — about the size of one standard bar — per person every three months.

Egypt lowers oil export prices

CAIRO (AP) — Egypt lowered its oil-export prices by 25 cents a barrel for all grades effective July 16, a senior oil ministry official said Monday. The new price for top-grade Gulf of Suez blend is \$15.75 a barrel and \$14.90 a barrel for Belayim, said Hammad Ayoub, head of the ministry's foreign trade department. He said Ras Badran sells for \$13.75 a barrel and Ras Ghareb for \$13.45 a barrel. Ayoub did not indicate how long the prices would remain in effect. This is the second reduction in oil-export prices in a month. The first, on July 3, brought down prices by \$1.75 a barrel for all grades.

Taiwan gold reserves hit new highs

Taiwan's mainly private sector gold imports plunged to 94.8 tonnes in the first half of 1989

from 249.56 tonnes in the same period last year.

Dealers said imports would rise later this year because of the tariff removal, which would also substantially reduce gold smuggling.

About 150 tonnes of gold were smuggled into Taiwan last year

They said some speculative funds, previously invested in stocks and with illegal investment houses, were shifting to gold.

"There is room for profits if people buy gold now because of low prices," a Hong Kong bullion dealer said.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday, July 17, 1989	Central Bank official rates	Swiss franc	138.8	142.2
		French franc	86.3	87.2
		Japanese yen (for 100)	396.9	400.9
Buy	Sell	Dutch guilder	259.8	262.4
559.6	565.6	Swedish crown	86.1	86.9
899.5	908.5	Norwegian krone (for 100)	40.4	40.8
293.1	296.0	Belgian franc (for 100)	139.6	141.0

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.
One Sterling 1.6060/70
One U.S. dollar 1.1915/25
1.9125/30
2.1570/80
1.6530/40
40.02/05
6.4900/50
1386/1387
141.65/75
6.5200/50

Record 41 countries to contest Federation Cup

TOKYO (AP) — Led by top-seeded United States and defending champion Czechoslovakia, a record 41 countries are slated to compete in the Federation Cup tennis tournament, the women's version of the Davis Cup, in Tokyo this October, organizers said Monday.

The tournament will be held on the hard courts of Ariake Colosseum Oct. 1-8, they said.

The four-member U.S. team consists of Martina Navratilova, ranked second in the world, Chris Evert, no. 4, Pam Shriver, no. 9, and Zina Garrison, no. 5; they

said.

Helena Sukova, no. 6 in the world, will lead the Czechoslovakian team.

The rest of the world's top 10 female tennis players also will represent their respective teams, the organizers said. Steffi Graf, no. 1 in the world, heads the West German team; Gabriela Sabatini, no. 3, leads Argentina; Manuela Maleeva, no. 7, heads Bulgaria; and Arantxa Sanchez-Vicario, no. 8, and Conchita Martinez, no. 10, lead Spain, they said.

Steeb rallies in Gstaad

GSTAAD, Switzerland (R) — Karl-Uwe Steeb gave a timely oot to West Germany's prospects in this week's Davis Cup tie against the United States when he came back from two sets down to notch his first Grand Prix victory.

Steeb, ranked 28th in the world and seeded eighth in the Gstaad tournament, subdued unseeded Sweden's Magnus Gustafsson 6-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2 in just under three hours in the final to collect his winner's cheque for \$55,000.

Coming hard on the heels of Ioris Becker's Wimbledon triumph a week ago, Steeb's win will shoot the Davis Cup holders' confidence sky-high ahead of the Munich semifinal which starts Friday.

Gustafsson, at 22 a year older than his opponent, had seemed certain to clinch his first Grand Prix victory after taking the first

set on an 8-6 tiebreak in less than an hour, and racing through the second in 25 minutes.

Steeb, clearly unsettled by a line call overrule from the umpire which allowed the Swede to level the tiebreak at 6-6, promptly double-faulted to surrender the first set and, still upset, offered only token resistance in the second.

But he shrugged off his disappointment and, with his booming first service which had been sadly off target earlier now working perfectly, stormed back to take the next two and level the match.

Gustafsson, 65th in the world, failed to recover his early momentum when he had pressured the West German relentlessly with searing forehand and doublefisted backhand passes.

Two service breaks in the fifth and seventh games of the decider wrapped up the match.

WADDLE TO SIGN FOR MARSEILLE TUESDAY

England international Chris Waddle will sign for Marseille Tuesday, Jean-Pierre Bernes, manager of the French League and cup winners said Sunday. Problems apparently arose over the English language translation of Waddle's contract but these appear to have been overcome. Waddle's transfer is reported to be worth 45 million francs (\$6.8 million), the highest ever paid by a French club for a British player. Bernes ended speculation that Diego Maradona might leave Napoli for Marseille. "It's not worth speaking about it. The whole thing was just a story blown up by the press," he said. Marseille, with French national team captain Manuel Amoros signed from Monaco, are poised to add fellow international Jean Tigana from Bordeaux. "Jean Tigana's transfer should be settled in our favour on Monday," Bernes said. The way for Tigana's transfer was cleared when Bordeaux signed West German international striker Klaus Allofs from Marseille.

EGYPT AVENGE 15-YEAR-OLD DEFEAT: Egypt avenged a home defeat in the 1974 final of the African Nations Cup with a 2-0 victory in Cairo over Zaire in Sunday's first-leg final qualifier for the same competition. Faced with a strong Zaire defence, Egypt's efforts went unrewarded until the 54th minute when striker Hossam Hassan scored with a powerful shot from close range. Zaire launched several counter-attacks but tight defence but the home side thwarted them. Midfielder Ayman Shawki dashed their hopes in the 67th minutes by scoring from a cross almost parallel to the goal line. The second leg is on July 30. (R)

MAJOR DOPING PROBE AFTER EUROPEAN MEETING: A chance find by a local journalist in Oslo has prompted a major probe into possible doping at a European cup combined athletics meeting in Norway that brought together some of the world's most versatile sportsmen and women. Sports journalist Rolf Nordberg found an ampoule containing traces of a banned substance under a bench at the weekend competition at Toensberg in southern Norway. He then alerted officials. "Tests showed that it contained a banned substance and we are now checking other empty ampoules and some syringes that we found in the garbage cans," a top official at the Norwegian Sports Confederation said Monday. (R)

POLES BEAT U.S. SOCCER TEAM: Krzysztof Warzycha and Miroslaw Bak each scored three goals Saturday as Polish league champion Ruch Chorzow to a 7-0 exhibition victory over the New Jersey Eagles of the American Soccer League. Warzycha, Poland's footballer of the year during the past season when he led Ruch to the national title, also assisted on three goals. The powerful Poles dominated play from the opening kickoff, outshooting the defending ASL northern division champions 33-11 in the match. New Jersey, which never generated a serious scoring threat, had its best opportunity with just two minutes to play when Ferdi Dematthaes missed a shot to the left from close range. (AP)

GERMANS APPOINT NEW SOCCER COACH: East Germany's soccer federation (DFV) has dropped Manfred Zapf as national trainer after a season of appalling performances and just seven months into one of football's most thankless jobs. East German newspapers in Berlin reported Monday Dynamo Dresden trainer Eduard Geyer was appointed to run the national side while also keeping his job with Dresden, first division champions and consistent performers in European competition. Zapf remains as DFV chief trainer but will play no part in coaching the national squad, who have squandered their chances of reaching the World Cup finals in Italy next year. "We all agreed it just could not go on like that," Geyer told the East Berlin daily *Berliner Zeitung*. By choosing Geyer, the DFV appears to be hoping he can emulate Soviet coach Valery Lobanovsky who also trains Dynamo Kiev and uses that team as a core for the Soviet squad.

Wade: Hall of Fame but not into superstardom

NEXTPORT, R.I. (R) — British tennis star Virginia Wade, inducted into the international Tennis Hall of Fame Saturday, forecasts a bright future for women's tennis — but not without some reservations.

"I think this is the most optimistic year for women's tennis there's been in a few years," said Wade, who was inducted along with the late Australian Gerald Patterson.

"The great thing is that there are a lot of players with personality coming through. Look at Arantxa Sanchez — she's an absolute bundle of vitality and guts. And Monica Seles plays dynamic tennis and Jennifer Capriati is a terrific kid."

"But the tour will come down to a matter of teams. Don't expect me to control the whole race. I will have to take the chances when I can."

Lemon, who took back the yellow jersey he held for five days earlier in the race from Frenchman Laurent Fignon in Sunday's 15th stage individual time trial, knows the next two days are crucial.

"I no longer have to qualify myself," she said. "Now, I'm just me — Virginia Wade, Hall of Famer — and that says it all."

Wade is still involved in tennis as a commentator which provides another vantage point from which to analyse the game.

While Wade is pleased with the prospects for women's tennis, she says certain aspects worry her.

The Briton said she feared there was an over-emphasis on a total power game, ignoring the importance of variety.

She also said the focus on physical fitness — inspired initially by the success of Martina Navratilova — had reached a "fanatical" level that could prove counter-productive.

Wade said the spectators at this year's Wimbledon also caused concern. She found it upsetting that "fans would ignore body contested matches on the outer-courts just to get a glimpse of Boris (Becker) walking past."

Tour de France races through the Alps

Lemon looks at Paris

ORCIERES-MERLETTE, France (R) — American Greg Lemond, back in the coveted Tour de France leader's yellow jersey, spent Monday's rest day trying to work out how to win the race without team support.

Izard.

Riders exhausted by this 174-km haul through the Alps then take on the toughest stage of the tour the next day — 161.5 km of torment over the imposing Col Du Galibier, highest peak of the race at 2,640 metres, and the Col De La Croix De Fer before the terrifyingly steep ascent to L'Alpe D'Huez.

Lemon, who holds a 40-second lead over Fignon and with last year's winner Pedro Delgado lurking ominously in fourth place two minutes 48 seconds behind, will be moving into uncharted territory in these two stages.

Back on surprisingly good form since nearly losing his life in a shooting accident two years ago and then suffering a series of injury problems, the American has little idea whether his body can stand the punishment in prospect.

"I feel very good and I have some reserves left but it's difficult

to pace yourself every day and recuperate in time for the next stage," he said.

Tactical battle ahead

Lemond, who has to go out on his own against the more powerful U team of Fignon and Delgado's Reynolds outfit, could well lose the tactical battle in the Alps.

He and the other leading riders are also worried by the challenge of the Dutch PDM team, who have four riders in the top 10 overall.

Dutchmen Steven Rooks and Gert-Jan Theunissen, Mexican Raul Alcalde and Sean Kelly of Ireland could play havoc with the field in the mountains if, as expected, they constantly support each other and launch wave after wave of attacks.

Rooks, who was second to Delgado last year, moved up to sixth overall with his time trial win Sunday and has an outside chance of victory himself if his team succeeds in destroying the hopes of the favourites.

Carlsson stretches lead

ROTORUA (R) — Sweden's Ingvar Carlsson looked set for only his second world championship rally victory in 15 years of trying when he extended his lead in the New Zealand race to almost four minutes Monday.

Carlsson started the penultimate day three minutes 11 seconds ahead of Mazda team-mate Rod Millen, but after 11 special stages in a loop from the hot springs resort of Rotorua to Oputiki and back he had increased the margin by 40 seconds.

Barring accidents, the 42-year-old Swede, lying joint fourth in the drivers' world championship after six rounds, should add the New Zealand rally to his Swedish

win earlier this season.

Millen, who learned his skills on the gravel roads of New Zealand but has seldom competed in his native country since moving to the United States in 1979, was being hard-pressed by works drivers Malcolm Wilson of Britain and Sweden's Mats Jonsson, setting up a showdown for the minor placings on the final run back to Auckland Tuesday.

Just 15 seconds separated the trio, who held a five-minute lead over the rest of the field after the day's last special stage.

Wilson in a Vauxhall Astra finished more than 15 seconds faster than Jonsson's Opel Kadett GSi in that stage with Millen a

further 31 seconds behind and Carlsson content to finish 51 seconds slower than Wilson.

Rotorua was a particularly welcome sight for Bob Haldane, co-driver for fellow-New Zealander Neil Allport.

The throttle cable of their Mazda 323 jammed 12 km from the end of the final stage, so Haldane sat in the engine bay with the bonnet open and manually operated the cable in bitterly cold conditions.

The two managed to reach the rest half within their allotted time and have replaced the cable for the final leg, which comprises 12 special stages over 194 km.

McLaren meets mixed fortunes

SILVERSTONE, England (R) — Ron Dennis did not know whether to smile or grimace Sunday night after seeing Frenchman Alain Prost drive his team's McLaren to victory in the British Grand Prix.

The McLaren managing director, having emerged triumphant after a weekend of atypical mechanical problems, was as relieved by the departing Prost's win as he was privately annoyed by world champion Ayrton Senna's fourth successive failure.

The Brazilian, attempting to turn too quickly at the sweeping becketts corner without the use of third gear, lost control of his car and spun off and out of the race.

"I couldn't get the gear and that was it," said Senna, com-

plaining about the team's newly-introduced transverse gearbox. "I could not take the corner in neutral."

Prost, whose third win in succession was a record 38th of his career and lifted him 20 points clear in the championship, was able to enjoy a relatively comfortable passage to victory.

For Dennis, who had ordered his mechanics at the circuit and the McLaren factory to stay up until two a.m. Sunday to repair a faulty oil tank in the team's cars, Prost's triumph was tinged with irony.

The Frenchman will be leaving the team at the end of the season to be replaced by Austrian Gerhard Berger who has failed to score a point this season for Ferrari.

He will team up next year with Senna, who has not finished in his last four races, while Prost, if Nigel Mansell has his way, will join the Briton in a powerful Ferrari line-up.

"I would love to have Alain at Ferrari next year," said Mansell, who finished second behind Prost Sunday. "He can come as my number two."

In more serious vein, Mansell said: "There is only one man in the pit lane I feel I can still learn from about driving at this level and that man is here — Alain Prost."

Whether the Ferrari hierarchy will take much notice of Mansell's views remains to be seen.

Team manager Cesare Fiorio told Reuters Sunday that he

had reduced his possible replacements for Berger next year to a short list of three — and admitted Italians started as favourites.

Popular paddock gossip suggests the list includes Nicola Larini, Alex Caffi and Stefano Modena, with Larini, who tested for Ferrari after Berger's accident at Imola, as favourite.

Larini said after Sunday's race that he had spoken to the team and would love the chance to drive for them.

Dennis, however, remains beset by problems as he appears to have selected two drivers for next season who cannot finish races — while Prost and Mansell seem to have rediscovered their best form.

Peanuts



B.C.



Andy Capp



HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

THE Daily Crossword



THE BETTER HALF.

By Harris



The bathroom scale is hanging from a noose in the backyard. Do you want to talk about it?

JUMBLE.

THAT SCRABBLE WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



WHAT THEY WERE AWARDED AT THE GRADUATION CEREMONIES AT DIVING SCHOOL...

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: "OUMES SATTY REGLED PERRIM"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: CAPON TWINE WIZARD MOSQUE Answer: Why pillows are so expensive—DOWN IS UP

Gandhi, Bhutto pledge regional stability

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his Pakistani counterpart Benazir Bhutto ended a 17-hour visit Monday with a pledge to forge "peace and security in the region."

The two leaders told reporters that the road to better relations between the two traditionally-hostile nations is fraught with obstacles. But "peace in the region is a noble cause and worth pursuing," said Bhutto.

"Each country has an opposition, but a government cannot be hostage to partisan considerations," she said. "If one must be hostage, one should be hostage to history and the judgment of history."

The joint pledge was the first time since 1960 that direct bilateral talks have been held between the leaders of the two regional powers.

Twenty-nine years ago Gandhi's grandfather Jawaharlal Nehru met President Ayub Khan. But since Pakistan was carved out of India in 1947 the nations have gone to war three times.

No agreements were announced at the 25-minute news conference. The prime ministers said their talks ran the gambit from the threat of a regional nuclear arms race to the disputed

the Himalayan state of Kashmir, cause of two of the three wars between their countries since 1947.

Bhutto said: "We do not believe in nuclear proliferation...we believe in peace, global peace, regional peace."

Last December, when Pakistan hosted a summit of South Asian nations, India and Pakistan signed an agreement not to attack one another's nuclear facilities.

Although Pakistan has offered to open its nuclear facilities to international inspection, Bhutto has said her country will not act unilaterally. India has rejected the inspection proposal.

Gandhi arrived in the Pakistani capital Sunday to colourful banners and ceremonial 19-gun salutes. But hidden from the Indian prime minister were protesting residents of Kashmir — fearful that Pakistan and India might reach a settlement dividing their homeland. Eleven political parties operating in the disputed Kashmir region organised about 300 people to protest Gandhi's arrival.

"I would like to take this opportunity to assure the Indian prime minister that our nuclear programme is not under military control. The government is seized of the matter."

India has repeatedly accused Pakistan of making nuclear weapons, a charge denied in Islamabad. India exploded a nuclear device in 1974 but says it has not gone on to make weapons.

The two leaders also confirmed their difference of opinion over

Siachen Glacier separating the nations.

However, the two prime ministers briefly clashed over Islamabad's controversial nuclear policy.

Gandhi told a questioner that Pakistan's nuclear programme was one of India's main concerns.

"Pakistan's programme is entirely under military control. It is not open like our programme... which can be discussed in parliament," he said.

Bhutto sitting beside him, seemed surprised and quickly interjected:

"I would like to take this opportunity to assure the Indian prime minister that our nuclear programme is not under military control. The government is seized of the matter."

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Rajiv Gandhi

Benazir Bhutto

Chowdry, of the Azad Muslim Conference.

The protesters said they wanted the fate of Kashmir resolved through a plebiscite, in line with a 1949 U.N. resolution.

But the two leaders said they favoured a 1972 agreement calling for a solution through bilateral talks.

Asked about the possibility of a plebiscite to determine the future of the Muslim-majority state, a long-standing Pakistani demand, Gandhi said: "The question of a plebiscite in Kashmir, from our point of view is out."

Bhutto commented simply: "We have different positions on Kasbmir."

Indian and Pakistani forces now face one another from outposts on the inhospitable Siachen

glacier, which is part of the Karakorum Mountain range at the northern edge of the Himalayas.

Control over the disputed 6,000-metre glacier in northeastern Pakistan and northwestern India would give either nation control over the northern end of Kashmir.

Gandhi, who arrived in Islamabad after visiting Moscow, the major backer of the Communist government in war-torn Afghanistan, said he came without a message for Pakistan from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

On Sunday, Pakistani President Ranasinghe Premadasa, has told the Indian peace keeping force, sent to Sri Lanka two years ago to help end a Tamil separatist rebellion, to leave by the end of July.

India has refused, saying promises of Tamil autonomy made in a 1987 accord signed by Gandhi and former Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene have not been fulfilled. Indian troops could not leave until autonomy was granted and Tamils felt safe,

New Delhi said.

The Indians were sent to disarm Tamil rebels, but the formidable Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam guerrillas refused to abide by the accord's conditions. Nearly 1,000 Indian soldiers have been killed.

Gandhi accused Sri Lanka of reneging on its promise of autonomy for Tamils, most of whom live in the northern and eastern areas of the Indian Ocean island.

"There seems to be a tendency on the part of the Sri Lankan government to backtrack on the contractual obligations to devote power to the Sri Lankan Tamils."

About Sri Lankan Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne's threat to expel Indian troops if they were not withdrawn by the end of the month, Gandhi said: "I hope good sense prevails."

Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa, has told the Indian peace keeping force, sent to Sri Lanka two years ago to help end a Tamil separatist rebellion, to leave by the end of July.

Gandhi denied charges that India's rows with Sri Lanka and Nepal — the latter over renewing trade and transit accords for the landlocked Himalayan nation — signalled the emergence of a country using military power to dominate South Asia.

COLUMN 8

Presley-lookalike gets go-ahead

JACKSON (AP) — A rosy likeness of rock 'n' roll king Elvis Presley will appear on Mississippi's entry in the Tournament of Roses Parade on New Year's Day after all. Barry Ward, a Memphis, Tennessee, attorney representing Presley's estate, said Thursday that an earlier decision against allowing use of the likeness had been reversed. The Mississippi parade entry is planned as a tribute to the magnolia state's musicians. "The estate does not like, normally, to have Elvis associated with any other artists," Ward said.

Gandhi said India had signed the accord only because Sri Lankan Tamils, 13 per cent of the country's 16 million people, were not willing to trust their government.

"That is why we had to come in... we had to be guarantors," he said.

Gandhi denied charges that India's rows with Sri Lanka and Nepal — the latter over renewing trade and transit accords for the landlocked Himalayan nation — signalled the emergence of a country using military power to dominate South Asia.

An act for an elephant

WILKES-BARRE, Pennsylvania (AP) — Alberto Zoppe, who tours the country with his Zoppe Circus Europa, god his big break when his family traded him for an elephant. Zoppe, a sixth-generation circus performer, was working with his family circus in Italy in 1947 when the ringling brothers Barnum and Bailey Circus asked him to take his bareback horse-riding act to the United States. His family was struggling after World War II and he did not want to leave them short-handed, so he agreed to leave on one condition — the American circus had to give his family an elephant. "I knew they had 52 elephants and we didn't have any, so I didn't want to leave my family without anything," the 67-year-old circus owner said as he prepared for an opening here.

Forty-two years later, Zoppe, 67, tours with his own family circus in the United States and Canada. "It's extremely worrisome to have three incidents involving nuclear submarines so close together... and I must emphasize that this concerns three different types of submarines," Holt said.

Zoppe said Norway has drafted a treaty that would require the Soviet Union to inform Norway of military accidents. The Soviets have similar agreements with the United States, Britain, West Germany and France.

Five Alpha class submarines are thought to be assigned to the Soviet north fleet base, which sells near Norway on its way to the North Atlantic.

Norwegian Defence Minister John Joergen Holt told the Verdens Gang newspaper he was worried about the operations and crew training aboard Soviet submarines sailing off northern Norway.

"It's extremely worrisome to have three incidents involving nuclear submarines so close together... and I must emphasize that this concerns three different types of submarines," Holt said.

Zoppe said Norway has drafted a treaty that would require the Soviet Union to inform Norway of military accidents. The Soviets have similar agreements with the United States, Britain, West Germany and France.

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Drawls baffle Texans

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — Texas is so big that language differences have developed in different parts of the lone star state. Just like tourists from the northern United States who cannot decipher a Texan accent, sometimes even fellow Texans are unable to understand each other. During debate in the Texas senate, a lawmaker from Western Texas happened to use the word "ostiches." A colleague from the southern part of the state, Carlos Trujan, appeared puzzled. "I thought you said oysters," he interrupted. "You know how we talk out West," said Bill Sims of San Angelo.

Governor turns non-speaking star

TALLAHASSEE, Florida (AP) — Florida Governor Bob Martinez's acting abilities are up for review in the latest James Bond movie, Licence to Kill. "My name is Martinez, Bob Martinez," the governor said in his best Bond imitation as he welcomed 300 guests for the Tallahassee premiere of the movie, which stars Timothy Dalton as Bond. Martinez's non-speaking cameo as a customs agent in an airport scene drew applause from the audience. That scene and much of the rest of the film were shot in Key West. The governor got the spot as a result of a 1987 trip to California to drum up movie business for Florida.

Global weather

(major world cities)

BRN. 100. MAX.

AMSTERDAM ... 10 50 19 86 Cloudy

ATHENS ... 22 72 36 97 Cloudy

Bahrain ... 30 86 37 99 Clear

BANGKOK ... 25 77 33 91 Clear

Buenos Aires ... 14 54 28 85 Partly

CAIRO ... 16 54 28 85 Clear

CHICAGO ... 16 61 29 83 Cloudy

COPENHAGEN ... 11 65 17 83 Cloudy

FRANKFURT ... 08 48 27 75 Cloudy

GENEVA ... 10 50 27 81 Clear

HONG KONG ... 20 83 32 90 Rain

ISTANBUL ... 16 57 28 85 Cloudy

LONDON ... 16 67 31 85 Partly

LOS ANGELES ... 18 64 30 85 Cloudy

MADRID ... 15 62 28 85 Partly

MELBOURNE ... 25 84 44 111 Clear

MOSCOW ... 16 54 27 81 Cloudy

NEW DELHI ... 16 61 23 85 Cloudy

NEW YORK ... 17 63 23 85 Cloudy

PARIS ... 14 57 29 84 Cloudy

ROME ... 18 64 28 82 Cloudy

Sydney ... 06 45 16 61 Cloudy

TOKYO ... 20 68 28 79 Cloudy

VIENNA ... 14 57 22 79 Cloudy

All indicates missing information.

China lambasts G-7 declaration

PEKING (Agencies) — China angrily attacked the world's seven leading industrial nations Monday for what it called "gross interference" and rejected condemnation of its crushing of student demonstrators in Peking last month.

The Chinese government has only represent gross interference in China's internal affairs, are currently unacceptable to the Chinese government and people," it said.

Leaders of the United States, Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy and Canada meeting in Paris at the weekend condemned China for the army's mass killing of civilians and urged it to stop suppressing people seeking democratic rights.

They also called on the World Bank to postpone examining new loans to China, a step the World Bank has already endorsed, but stopped short of imposing economic sanctions.

China's official press has not reported the sections of the Group of Seven (G-7) declaration concerning China. Chinese can no longer look for information in foreign newspapers as sales were banned in Peking late last week.

More than 200 civilians were killed by official count when the

army attacked crowds protecting the protesters June 3. Western intelligence sources said up to 3,000 may have died. Thousands have been arrested nationwide since and the official media have reported 12 executions directly linked to the protests.

The actions taken by the Chinese government have in no way offended the West or any other country, the People's Daily said. "The problem arises simply because certain countries, out of their own likes and dislikes and their sense of value, have in a broad scope directly damaged China's interests and dignity with words and deeds."

The editorial said China's "global strategic importance and can provide an enormous market. The near-sighted practice of keeping China away from the world community may not only undermine world peace and stability, but hurt the interests of the Western countries as well."

For years China crafted its own foreign policy with a heavily ideological content, but in the past decade it has shifted to a more hard-nosed policy based on practical interests. It has shed its isolation of the 1960s and early 1970s. And official exchanges in education, culture, science and sports have become routine.

Most important, foreign investment and technology are now key to its ambitious goal of doubling national income by the year 2000. But the editorial said foreign withdrawal of investment would only encourage a spirit of self-reliance.

Adams was convicted in the

1976 shooting death of a Dallas police officer. The case was documented in the film "The Thin Blue Line," which questioned the testimony of prosecution witnesses including David Ray Harris, who is on death row in Texas for another killing. In the film, Harris virtually confessed to the 1976 shooting.

Adams bears no hatred towards Harris, saying, "I wish him no harm. But I wish him luck in life."

After the movie was released, a state appeals court overturned the conviction and Texas authorities dropped the murder charge instead of retrying Adams, who moved to Columbus, Ohio.

"The film proves beyond a shadow of a doubt I did not receive a fair trial," he said. "It's like watching a bad dream or the last chapter of 'The

Twilight Zone.'

In his 3½ months of freedom, Adams has lectured and appeared on U.S. television shows like "60 Minutes." He is planning a speaking tour on college campuses this fall while he mulls job offers.

"This is a case and a story that must be held before the public. I want to live my life one day at a time and take the hurt out of my family's eyes as much as possible," Adams said in New York Thursday. The same day, he addressed a Cincinnati seminar on the penalty.

Despite his experience, Adams favours capital punishment, although he thinks lethal injection is more humane than the electric chair he faced.

Any future books or movies hinge on the outcome of a lawsuit he filed in June against Errol Morris, the producer of the "The Thin Blue Line."

While he was in prison and the movie was being made, Adams accepted a nominal fee of \$10 and would have received payments Morris said would have been "in the neighbourhood of six figures" if a TV movie or book were forthcoming.

Adams' suit, which he called an injunction, asked the courts to declare that he owns his story. His attorney, Randy Schaeffer, said a settlement had been reached and the papers have not been signed.

"I'm perfectly happy to discharge him from the agreement and give him the rights back if that's what he wishes," Morris said from his Cambridge, Massachusetts, home. "To say that the rights to his life story were purchased lock, stock and barrel for \$10 is not true. I didn't become involved in this movie to make money. I wanted to

right a terrible injustice in the courts."

Morris said no one was paid to appear in the \$1-million movie. He has appeared at a benefit for Adams in Ohio, and has donated the film for screenings. He says he still has \$100,000 in debt from the film.

"They talk about it like it's 'Batman' or 'Ghostbusters II.' I think it's unfortunate this happened," Morris said of the lawsuit.

For his part, Adams said he didn't want to appear ungrateful for Morris' part in freeing him from prison. But he wanted a legal declaration so there would be no dispute about who owns the story rights.

"It got blown out of proportion... just let my family have the right to say yes or no on any future project. I'm not suing Errol Morris."

Jaime